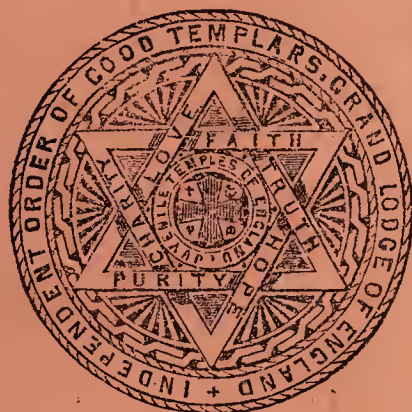


WITH THE AUTHOR'S COMPLIMENTS.

THE  
CATECHISM  
OF THE  
FOUR-FOLD PLEDGE.  
SEVENTH EDITION.



REVISED BY  
REV. W. MOTTRAM P.G.C.  
AND  
ALFRED E. ECCLES. P.G. TREASURER,  
AND PAST-P.G.C.T.

**NOTE.**—**THE JUVENILE TEMPLAR**, an illustrated half-penny monthly is the Official Organ of the Juvenile Templar Order. At many Temples it is customary to give a copy monthly to each Juvenile Member on payment of subscription. It can be had on pre-payment at 6d. per doz., post free, or 30 copies for 1s. from the publisher, JOHN B. COLLINGS, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham; or of any Bookseller.

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THE  
CATECHISM  
OF THE  
FOUR-FOLD PLEDGE.  

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SEVENTH EDITION.

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# THE FOUR-FOLD PLEDGE.

JUVENILE Templars are pledged not to use any intoxicating drink, not to smoke, gamble, or use profane language.

FOR

**DRINKING**

Destroys health.  
Shortens life.  
Leads to poverty.  
Empties our churches, chapels, and Sunday schools.  
Fills our gaols, workhouses, and asylums.  
Destroys a person's character.  
Causes all sorts of crime.  
Leads astray the most promising.  
Ruins souls.

**SMOKING**

Partially paralyses the nerves.  
Causes heart disease.  
Sometimes produces blindness.  
Is a frequent cause of fires.  
Wastes good land.  
Is very expensive.  
Is not a clean habit.  
Leads into bad company.  
Tempts to drinking.

**GAMBLING**

Robs the loser to enrich the winner.  
Is dishonest, and is a breach of the tenth commandment.  
Beggars thousands.  
Has brought many to prison.  
Has caused many suicides.

**PROFANITY**

Destroys confidence in your truthfulness.  
Lowers your character.  
Is thoroughly bad and ungentelemanly.  
Is a sin against God.

All bad habits, once begun, are very difficult to leave off.

Therefore, be advised, and

**NEVER BEGIN SUCH HABITS**

but join our Juvenile Temple.



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# THE FOUR-FOLD PLEDGE.

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## PART I. ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.

---

### SECTION I.

#### Alcohol: Its Nature and Properties.

##### 1. *Repeat the Four-Fold Pledge.*

“I promise that I will not drink beer, cider, wine, spirits, or anything that can make me a drunkard. I promise that I will not use tobacco or snuff. I promise that I will not gamble. I promise that I will not use wicked words.”

##### 2. *What do you mean by Intoxicating Drinks?*

Those liquors, the drinking of which makes people drunk.

##### 3. *Name some of them.*

Ale, beer, porter, and stout,—these are called malt liquors; whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, gingerette, laudanum, curoso, shrub, cloves, peppermint, and some others—these are made from distilled spirits and other substances; also wine, cider and perry, which are the fermented juices of fruits; and mead, which is fermented honey and water.

#### ALL FERMENTED BEVERAGES

contain alcohol, although many of them (such as herb beer and gooseberry wine) are often improperly called Temperance drinks.

4. *What do you mean by fermented beverages?*

Those liquors which have had their sugar changed into alcohol by the action of yeast or leaven.

5. *What is alcohol?*

Alcohol is an acrid narcotic poison.

6. *What do you mean by "a poison"?*

"A poison is a substance which, when taken internally, is capable of injuring or destroying life."

7. *What proportion of alcohol is there in fermented drinks?*

The proportion varies. In small beer it is 3 per cent. or **3** pints in every **100**; in strong beer 8 per cent. in claret wine 15 per cent.; and in port wine 25 per cent.

8. *How is it there is so much alcoholic spirit in claret and port wine?*

Because the spirit merchant puts from 8 to 20 pints of alcohol, *i.e.* spirit, into every 100 pints of the ordinary fermented wine, which in France is called vin ordinaire.

9. *What proportion of alcohol is found in distilled or spirituous liquors?*

They contain upwards of 50 per cent. when sold by publicans.

10. *What is the effect of drinking alcohol?*

A large quantity of alcohol taken at once would coagulate the blood and cause death by apoplexy. In proportion to the quantity swallowed, the brain is disturbed, the nerves deadened, the stomach inflamed, the heart excited, and in process of time various diseases are engendered in different organs of the body.

11. *Does alcohol produce any other evil effects?*

Yes. It injures the mind, checks its growth in knowledge and self-control, and produces insanity, vice and



crime. When a man's brain is charged with alcohol he is for a time actually mad, ready for the perpetration of any enormity.

*12. Does alcohol nourish and strengthen the body?*

No. Alcohol is not a food, and therefore cannot strengthen or build up the body.

*13. Does alcohol make the body warmer?*

No. It does not produce warmth in the body, though by throwing heated blood to the surface it appears to do so. It is proved by the thermometer (heat measurer), that a person is colder after drinking alcohol than before.

---

## SECTION II.

### Alcohol in health and disease.

*14. Explain more fully the effects of alcohol.*

Alcohol is a narcotic, or stupefying poison, which when drunk produces at first excitement, but afterwards drowsiness and stupefaction.

*15. Have alcoholic liquors any other effects?*

Alcoholic drink creates an unnatural appetite for strong drink, which leads many people to drunkenness, and causes *dipsomania* (thirst-madness), *delirium tremens* (nervous madness), and many other diseases.

*16. Is it proved that even what is called the "moderate" use of alcoholic drinks injures the health?*

Yes. "Moderate" drinking is quite as injurious to health as occasional drunkenness. Many dangerous diseases are caused by habitual moderate drinking.

*17. What else have you to say as to the evil effects of alcohol?*

The use of alcohol makes people more likely to take infectious diseases, and frequently prevents or retards the cure of disease.



*18. How can you prove this?*

It has been often noticed that when cholera or fever rages in a district those who drink are the most liable to suffer from the disease.

*19. What diseases are directly caused by the use of intoxicating liquors?*

Alcohol is never digested. It passes directly into the blood, injuring the heart and blood-vessels. Alcohol causes disease of the liver and kidneys. Diseases of the brain are often caused by alcohol, and so is indigestion. There is also an incurable kind of consumption caused by alcohol, called Drunkards' consumption.

*20. Does teetotalism help people to get over an illness quickly?*

Yes. Sir Henry Havelock tells us that at the capture of Ghuznee in India, the wounded got well very quickly because of their previous abstinence. On the contrary, in the "Medical History of the French army in Egypt" it is said, "Daily experience demonstrates that almost all the soldiers who indulge in intemperate habits, and are attacked with fevers, never recover."

*21. Does abstinence from intoxicating liquors promote good health?*

Yes. Where total abstainers and moderate drinkers are insured in Sick, Burial, or Insurance societies, the books show that abstainers are seldom ill, get over their illnesses more rapidly; and live, on an average, 30 per cent. longer than those who drink.

## SECTION III.

**Social evils caused by Alcoholic Liquors.**

22. *How is the Food of man wasted by the making of intoxicating liquors?*

Eighty millions of bushels of barley, oats, and corn are consumed in the manufacture of malt liquors and spirits in the United Kingdom, besides a very large quantity of sugar and fruit. Thus we waste as much food as would maintain all the people in the United Kingdom during four months of every year.

23. *Are there not still other sources of waste and loss through drink?*

Yes. The expense of keeping 800,000 *perpetual* paupers, besides 2,000,000 more who are *occasionally* on the poor rates. There are also 3,000,000 vagrants, nearly all of whom are the victims of strong drink. All these have to be maintained by the country at a cost of £14,000,000 per year for police and poor rates, besides the large sums they absorb in charity, cheating and stealing.

24. *What is the total cost of strong drink to this country?*

In the year 1886 it was £122,000,000. This is the direct cost: and to this must be added the indirect cost, such as labour lost by intemperance; loss of life and property by accidents; and the cost of keeping criminals, paupers and lunatics, amounting altogether to £160,000,000 per year. Thus strong drink costs this country about £280,000,000 every year.

25. *What good use might be made of this money?*

This £280,000,000 would pay the rent of all the houses and all the farms in the kingdom, together with the whole cost of bread, coal, cotton, woollen and silk goods used by the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

## SECTION IV.

**Influence of drink on religion and knowledge.**

*26. How is religion affected by the drinking habits of the people ?*

Intemperance and the habits connected with it are the great hindrances to the work of the Christian Church. Many people are kept from joining it, and numbers fall away from its ranks year by year through drink.

*27. How does it affect the progress of knowledge ?*

Drinking parents neglect to educate their children, and spend the money in drink which should have been paid for their children's education.

*28. Does the Bible approve of intoxicating liquors ?*

The Bible warns men against strong drink, describing it as "biting," "stinging," and "raging," and as a "mockery" and "deceiver." It also commands us not to look upon the wine, however tempting its colour, smell, and taste may be. (*Prov. xx., 1 ; xxiii., 31-2.*)

*29. Does the Bible condemn total abstinence ?*

No. On the contrary, the priests were forbidden to taste wine or strong drink while ministering in the sanctuary, and kings and princes are advised not to drink intoxicating liquors. The sons of Rechab, who were total abstainers in obedience to their father's command, were highly commended and received a special blessing from God.

*30. Do we read of any other abstainers in the Bible ?*

Samson, Samuel, Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, Abednego, and John the Baptist were all total abstainers. Moreover, all who wished to be Nazarites were commanded by God to pledge themselves against wine and strong drink. (*Numbers vi., 2.*) Thus we see that the first Temperance Society was instituted by Almighty God.



## PART II. TOBACCO.

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### SECTION I.

#### Its nature and properties.

##### 1. *What is tobacco?*

Tobacco is a poisonous weed, a native of America, whose leaves are used for smoking, chewing, and snuff-taking.

##### 2. *What is the destructive element (or part) in tobacco?*

There is an oily substance in tobacco called nicotine which is one of the most deadly poisons. Savages dip the points of their arrows in this poison to make the wounds more deadly.

##### 3. *What is a poison?*

A poison is any substance which has the power of causing disease or destroying life.

##### 4. *What are the symptoms of tobacco poisoning?*

A person not accustomed to the use of tobacco soon becomes giddy, sick, and faint, and an extra quantity will make one accustomed to tobacco suffer in the same way.

##### 5. *Is tobacco able to destroy life?*

Tobacco smoke alone quickly destroys insects, dogs, and birds. *Dr. Richardson* says: "If a dog or cat be placed in a chamber containing 3,000 cubic inches of air, and the smoke from a quarter of an ounce of tobacco be passed into the chamber, death will take place in *thirty* or *forty* minutes.

## SECTION II.

**The action of Tobacco on the human body.**

6. *Describe more fully the action of tobacco on the human body?*

Tobacco acts upon *the blood* most injuriously, making it thin, poor, tainted and irregular in its circulation.

7. *How does tobacco affect the heart?*

It often causes palpitation of the heart, and an overdose would cause death by stopping the heart's action altogether.

8. *Does tobacco injure the nerves?*

Tobacco affects the nerves very rapidly and powerfully, often causing trembling, involuntary action, epilepsy, apoplexy and paralysis.

9. *Describe the effects of tobacco on the lungs?*

The human lungs contain millions of little cells. At every breathing air is drawn down through the back of the mouth into the throat, and takes a little tobacco smoke along with it, which irritates the lining of the lung cells, as is shown by coughing, and in some cases by the soreness of the throat and chest of those who breathe in the smoke.

10. *How does tobacco affect the brain?*

Smoking makes the heart beat more rapidly than usual, but afterwards the heart beats too slowly. The supply of blood to the brain is thus disturbed, and what it does receive is poisoned. *Dr. Solly* says that smoking is a most hurtful habit, and that he knows of nothing else that causes so much disease of the brain as the excessive use of tobacco.

*11. What is the effect of tobacco on the muscles?*

Tobacco affects the nerves by which the life and motion of the muscular system are kept up and controlled.

*12. How are these effects seen?*

The effect of tobacco upon the motor nerves (the nerves which govern and move the muscles) is seen in the general feeling of laziness and disinclination to work which steals over the smoker. Its further effect is seen in the trembling of the limbs, and in partial and sometimes entire paralysis.

---

### SECTION III.

#### Effects of tobacco on body and mind.

*13. Can you give a summary of the evil effects of tobacco on the human frame?*

*Dr. Richardson* teaches us that smoking causes disturbance and evil effects :

On the *Blood*, making it poor and thin.

On the *Stomach*, weakening the power of digestion, causing loss of appetite, and giving rise to sickness.

On the *Heart*, causing weakness and irregular action.

On the *Organs of Sense*, On the eye, by causing confusion of sight ; and on the ear, by causing whistling or ringing sounds, and making people unable to hear distinctly.

On the *Brain*, by stimulating its action.

On the *Nerves*, lessening their power.

On the inside of the *Mouth*, causing enlargement of the *tonsils*, (smoker's sore throat), redness, dryness, and sometimes peeling ; with unnatural firmness, shrinking, or sponginess of the gums.

On the *Lungs*, when they are in an irritable state, by keeping up the irritation and increasing the cough.



*14. If tobacco produces such evil effects on full grown men, is it not specially injurious to the young?*

A newspaper, published by a tobacco manufacturer says that "Few things could be more pernicious to boys, growing youths and persons of unformed constitution, than the use of tobacco in any of its forms."

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#### SECTION IV.

##### **Cost and consumption of tobacco.**

*15. What is the total amount spent in our country in tobacco and snuff in one year?*

The total amount spent by the nation on tobacco may be estimated at £13,500,000 yearly. The cost of pipes and other things used by smokers added to this sum will bring up the amount to £14,000,000.

*16. What quantity of tobacco is consumed in Great Britain and Ireland during a single year?*

About 60,000,000 pounds weight or over 120 ounces for every family in the kingdom.

---

#### SECTION V.

##### **The evil influence of tobacco on character.**

*17. Does not smoking often lead to the formation of other vicious habits?*

Yes. The *Lancet* (Medical Journal) says: "The intemperate smoker is the intemperate indulger, as a general rule, in all that partakes of the nature of sensual gratification."

*18. What are some of the bad influences of tobacco?*

The use of tobacco often makes people very *selfish*, so that they do not care for the rights and comforts of others. They compel people to whom tobacco is

disagreeable and injurious to breathe the air which they pollute by smoking. The laws of common politeness and the rules of public companies are alike broken. Smokers sometimes endanger their own and others' lives by breaking the laws which forbid the use of the pipe in mines and other dangerous places.

Smoking also encourages *idleness*, as it is an excuse for doing nothing.

*19. What is the conclusion we have reached as the result of our enquiries ?*

That the use of tobacco is unnatural, unnecessary and injurious ; causes much waste of time and money, and often leads to vicious habits and companionships. It is, therefore, wise to abstain from tobacco in all its forms.

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## PART III. GAMBLING.

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### SECTION I.

**Definition:** Influence and tendency.

*1. What is gambling ?*

To gamble is to bet or to play a game for money or some other article of value.

*2. Why is it wrong to gamble ?*

Because the winner takes from his neighbour money or goods for which he has given no just return in service or money or goods.

*3. What harm does gambling do to those who indulge in it ?*

The habit of gambling encourages selfishness. It makes the gambler covet the property of other people. It also encourages idleness, by making people think that wealth and riches can be had without working for them.

6. *Name some common forms of gambling?*

Playing for MONEY OR FOR ANYTHING ELSE with cards, dice, dominoes, bagatelle, billiards, etc.; "pitch-and-toss"; betting, and raffling are among the chief forms of gambling.

7. *Is it gambling to play at games of skill, or to engage in cricket, football, and athletic sports, which are trials of strength?*

It is not gambling to engage in athletic sports, or in trials of strength or skill, unless something is wagered or staked on the result of the game.

8. *Would the pledge against gambling be broken by striving for prizes offered for success in games which exercise skill, strength and endurance?*

Not when the prizes are free gifts for the encouragement of lawful and healthy amusements, and the rewards are not decided by chance, but given to those who most deserve them.

9. *What games generally lead to gambling?*

GAMES OF CHANCE, as distinguished from GAMES OF SKILL.

10. *Is not the taking part in any lottery or raffle against the law of the land?*

All raffles and lotteries are illegal, and persons engaged in them are liable to prosecution, with fine or imprisonment as "rogues and vagabonds."



## SECTION II.

**Gambling opposed to the spirit of Christianity.***4. Is gambling opposed to the law and spirit of Christianity?*

Gambling is opposed to the law and spirit of Christianity, for the Saviour says :

“As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.”—(*Luke vi. 31.*)

In what does the New Testament teach? (*Romans xiii.*)—

“Owe no man anything save to love one another ; for he that loveth his neighbour hath fulfilled the law.” “Thou shalt not covet.” “Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.”

“Love worketh no ill to his neighbour ; love therefore is the fulfilment of the law.”

*5. What is the further teaching of Scripture on the love of money?*

In the revised version we read—“Godliness with contentment is great gain ; for we brought nothing into the world, neither can we carry anything out ; but having food and covering we should be therewith content. But they that desire to be rich fall into a temptation and a snare, and many foolish and hurtful lusts, such as drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil : which some reaching after, have been led astray from the faith and have pierced themselves through with many sorrows.”—(*1 Timothy vi., 6-10.*)

What does the tenth commandment say?—

“Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour’s house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour’s wife, nor his manservant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, *nor anything that is thy neighbour’s.*”

## SECTION III.

**Gambling leads to other vices.**

*11. Does not gambling often lead to other vices ?*

The practice of gambling often leads into the company of the drunken, the profane, and the profligate. It develops covetousness, jealousy, hatred, deceit and dishonesty. Many have been led by it to cheat others, and to steal money for such purposes.

*12. Is the race-course a place to be avoided by those who desire to be pure and virtuous ?*

A leading newspaper describes the "Derby Day" as an occasion when the "basest treachery, the meanest trickery, and the most reckless gambling prevail"; where "money is lost and won, and drunkenness and vice stalk abroad"; where "the masses are brought into close contact with the lowest and vilest of the community."

*13. Does not gambling often lead to self-murder ?*

Yes. Thousands of young men have by means of gambling been led into crime. To avoid the consequences brought on by gambling many are driven to commit suicide, not thinking of the more fearful consequences in the life to come.

**PART IV. PURITY OF SPEECH.**

## SECTION I.

**Sins of the tongue. Swearing, profanity, etc.**

*1. Name the principal sins of the tongue ?*

Swearing, or taking the name of God in vain ; irreverence and profanity ; lying, slander, or saying false or unkind things of other people ; cursing and railing, and impure conversation.

*2. Is profane swearing expressly forbidden by the law of God?*

Yes. The fourth commandment forbids swearing—

“Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.”—*Exodus xx., 7.*)

*3. Does the New Testament also condemn profane swearing?*

Yes, our Saviour says :

“Swear not at all ; neither by heaven, for it is God’s throne ; nor by the earth, for it is his footstool.”—(*Matthew v., 34.*)

And the Apostle James writes :

“But above all things, my brethren, swear not ; neither by the heaven, neither by the earth, neither by any other oath ; but let your yea be yea, and your nay, nay ; lest ye fall into condemnation.”—(*James v., 12.*)

*4. Are not all profane and irreverent expressions thus forbidden?*

Yes. All light and thoughtless speaking in reference to God and holy things is offensive and dishonouring to God.

“I said I will take heed to my ways that I sin not with my tongue.”—(*Psalms xxxix., 1.*)

“If a man offend not in word the same is a perfect man.”—(*James iii., 2.*)

“Every idle word that men shall speak they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment : for by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned.”—(*Matthew xii., 36.*)

*5. Is not profane swearing a sin without excuse?*

Swearing is especially profitless and inexcusable ; for, while men are drawn into some sins by strong temptations to enjoyment or gain, there is neither profit nor pleasure in bad language.



## SECTION II.

**Evil speaking and lying.**

6. *Are there not other sins of the tongue which are to be avoided?*

All backbiting and evil speaking; all angry railing and reviling; all flattery, deceit and lying are unchristian, and are condemned by the word of God.

“Speak evil of no man.”—(*Titus iii.*, 2.)

“Love thinketh no evil.”—(*1 Corinthians xiii.*)

“Thou shalt not raise a false report.”—(*Exodus xxiii.*, 1.)

“Let all bitterness and wrath and anger and clamour and railing be put away from you, with all malice; and be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving each other, even as God also in Christ forgave you.”—(*Ephesians iv.*, 31.)

7. *Repeat the teaching of the Bible in regard to lying?*

“Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord, but they that deal truly are his delight.”—(*Prov. xii.*, 22.)

“The lip of truth shall be established for ever: but a lying tongue is but for a moment.”—(*Prov. xii.*, 19.)

## SECTION III.

**Foolish and improper talking.**

8. *What other forms of evil words are forbidden?*

Foolish and unclean speech; all jests, sayings, and nasty or disagreeable stories that may pollute the mind or excite evil thoughts and desires.

“Let no corrupt speech proceed out of your mouth.”—(*Ephesians iv.*, 29.)

“Nor filthiness, nor foolish talking, or jesting which are not benefitting.”—(*Ephesians v.*, 4.)

“Put ye also away all these: anger, wrath, malice, railing shameful speaking out of your mouth; lie not one to another.”—(*Colossians iii.*, 8.)

9. *Why is the use of bad and improper words a sin against our neighbour?*

The use of profane or dirty language is a sin against our neighbour, because thereby his mind is defiled, and wicked thoughts and lustful desires are stirred up in his heart. The boy who, by writing or speech, puts bad words and bad thoughts into the minds of others does them a wrong which can never be undone.

“Behold how much wood is kindled by how small a fire! And the tongue is a fire; the world of iniquity among our members is the tongue, which defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the wheel of nature, and is set on fire by hell. The tongue can no man tame; it is a restless evil, it is full of deadly poison.”—(*James iii.*, 6, 8.)

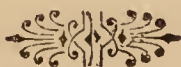
10. *How may we know when we are saying wrong things?*

If we say anything that we should be ashamed for our parents or teachers to hear we may be sure that all is not right; and it will very much help us if we try to remember that though *they* may not be near us God is *always* listening and hears all that we say.

“Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips.”—(*Psalms cxli.*, 3.)

“For there is not a word in my tongue, but lo, O Lord, Thou knowest it altogether.”—(*Psalms cxxxix.*, 4.)

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Printed in colours,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, 9d. per dozen, 4/- per 100.

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## NEW JUVENILE OBLIGATION SHEETS,

Size,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $22\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Printed in black, with red border and red initial capitals. Very pretty and effective.

*Price 4d. (packed on roller); mounted on Card, 8d., post free.*

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## PORTABLE BLACKBOARD,

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Has a dull black surface, making the writing exceedingly distinct. Either chalk or slate pencil may be used, and is easily removed with a damp duster. May be rolled up and packed away when not in use, or the sheets may be fastened to the wall or to a board. *Small size, 30in. by 22in., unmounted, 1/-; on rollers, 1/9. Large size, 36in. by 36in., mounted on calico, with rollers, 4/6.*

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For use in Halls, Coffee Houses, Railway Stations, and Public Resorts, affords an excellent opportunity for informing the public of the location of Lodges and Temples. The Design is handsome—a splendid fountain in full play, with colossal engraved base, bearing an inscription of the Principles, Policy, Basis, Eligibility, and Terms of membership of the Order. *Plain, 1/- each. Specially Printed, with name and place of meeting of one Lodge or Temple, and name and address of Deputy or Superintendent, 3/-; two Lodges or Temples, 4/6; three or four, 5/6; five or six, 6/-; additional copies 10d. each.*

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John B. Collings, G.S., 168, Edmund St., Birmingham.



## NOTICES.

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*[Office : 25, Market Street, Manchester.]*

Supply TRACTS and PAMPHLETS, and the ANTI-SMOKING  
BLUE RIBBON.

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I promise, by Divine Assistance, to abstain from all Beverages that contain Alcohol. Also from Opium, Chloral, Chlorodyne, and Tobacco in every form ; and that I will not gamble or use Profane Language ; but will strive to be Loving, Pure, and True, in Thought, Word and Deed.

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For information about the Temperance Catechism, Pledge Cards, Tracts, or Pamphlets, and how to form a Juvenile Temple, address Mr. JOHN B. COLLINGS, Good Templar Offices, 163, Edmund Street, Birmingham ; or Anti-Narcotic League, 25, Market Street, Manchester.